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CHARLES BULFINCH, ET AL.—LANDS IN OREGON.

MEMORIAL

OF

CHARLES BULFINCH, ET AL.,

PRAYING

That their title to certain lands in the Territory of Oregon may be con-

*Lands of which ^{signed} H. J. Kellogg other names
a good title.*

JANUARY 13, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled :

The memorial of Charles Bulfinch, Sampson V. S. Wilder, Samuel B. Barrell, Henry Hatch, William Vernon, Joseph Kendrick, and Alfred Kendrick,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS :

That, in the year 1787, a voyage of enterprise and commerce was undertaken by Joseph Barrell, Samuel Brown, Charles Bulfinch, John Derby, Crowell Hatch, and John M. Pintard, who despatched two vessels from Boston to the north west coast of America—the one a ship called the Columbia, commanded by John Kendrick, and the other a sloop called the Washington, commanded by Robert Gray—being the first voyage undertaken, by citizens of the United States, to that portion of the continent.

The Columbia arrived at Nootka sound, on the northwest coast, the 16th of September, 1788. On the following day, the sloop Washington arrived at Olyquot, a harbor southerly of Nootka sound. Both vessels continued on the coast until the 3d July, 1789, when they exchanged masters : Gray, taking command of the Columbia, sailed for China, having previously rediscovered the straits of Juan de Fuca, and sailed sixty miles into that sea, trading with the natives on its islands and shores. Captain Kendrick, in the sloop Washington, continued on the coast ; in the following winter at Mawinna, in Nootka sound, he built a fort which he called Fort Washington. In the close of the year 1790, he penetrated the straits of Juan de Fuca, and explored its whole extent. In the summer of 1791, he purchased of the native chiefs, for himself and the owners, several extensive tracts of

Blair & Rives, printers.

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land, situated on the coast between the 47th and 51st parallels of north latitude. (See affidavits and other papers which accompany this memorial.)

He left the coast the 29th September, 1791, for China, where the vessel, its papers, and a valuable cargo of furs were lost. (See Joseph Dorr's affidavit.)

The Columbia returned to Boston in 1790. The returns of this voyage disappointed the expectations of its projectors: a considerable loss was sustained, so that a part of the company withdrew from the enterprise.

On the 27th September, 1790, this ship set sail on a second voyage; and on the 5th June, 1791, she again entered the bay of Clioquot. On the 29th August, returning from a northern cruise, he met in Clioquot Captain Kendrick, who, according to Gray's journal, while coming up the coast, had bought of the natives their landed estates, paying them in muskets, iron, copper, and clothing.

In the month of September, 1791, Captain Gray returned to Clioquot for winter quarters, where, in the village of Cleckslocutsee, about twelve miles from the sea, he built a fort, calling it Fort Defiance, which he mounted with four cannon and supplied with other munitions of war, placing it under the command of a Mr. Haswell. He likewise at this place built a vessel of forty tons, called the Adventurer, the keel of which was laid on the 3d of October.

In March, 1792, he left to explore the coast southward, and, on the 11th May in the same year, he entered the mouth of a large river; on the 14th, sailed up the same fourteen miles, and anchored in a bay on the northerly side of the river, which he called Gray's bay: the river was called the Columbia, after the name of his ship, and the two capes at its entrance he named Hancock and Adams. Captain Gray, with the officers and mariners of his vessel, landed on the banks of this river, raised the American flag, and took possession of the country in the name of the United States. He continued in the river until the 21st, examining the country and trading with the natives.

From the unforeseen delays and difficulties attending so new and remote an enterprise, these voyages proved unprofitable to the projectors; though they subsequently witnessed the enterprise of others, guided by their example, and availing itself of their experience, crowned with complete success.

The memorialists, in behalf of themselves and others, heirs of the original owners and heirs of John Kendrick, would now solicit the attention of Congress to their claims as discoverers of the great river Oregon, and purchasers of extensive tracts of land on the northwest coast; and pray that Congress would confirm the Indian deeds of these purchasers, or otherwise consider them, as the importance of the discoveries and other beneficial aid to the country may deserve.

CHARLES BULFINCH,
HENRY HATCH,
ALFRED KENDRICK,
WILLIAM VERNON.

Historical

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Historical remarks on the discovery of the Oregon river, and the purchase of land on the northwest coast.

Abstracts from the Journals of Captain Robert Gray and Captain Joseph Ingraham.—A voyage of enterprise and commerce was undertaken in 1787, by certain citizens of Boston, who despatched two vessels to the northwest coast of America; the one a ship, called the *Columbia*, commanded by John Kendrick, and the other a sloop called the *Washington*, commanded by Robert Gray. The *Columbia* arrived at Nootka sound, on the northwest coast, the 16th of September, 1788.

On the following day the sloop *Washington* arrived at Clioquot, a harbor southerly of Nootka sound. Both vessels continued on the coast until the 3d July, 1789, when they exchanged masters; Gray taking command of the *Columbia*, sailed for China, having previously rediscovered the straits of Juan de Fuca, and sailed sixty miles into that sea, trading with the natives on its islands and shores. Captain Kendrick, in the sloop *Washington*, continued on the coast.

In the following winter, at Mawinna, in Nootka sound, he built a fort, which he called Fort *Washington*. In the close of the year 1790, he penetrated the straits of Juan de Fuca, and explored its whole extent.

In the summer of 1791 he purchased of the native chiefs, for himself and the owners of the vessel, several extensive tracts of land situated on the coast between the 47th and 51st parallels of north latitude.

He left the coast on the 29th September, 1791, for China, where, in 1793, the vessel, its papers, and a valuable cargo of furs, were lost.

The *Columbia* returned to Boston in 1790. The returns of this voyage disappointed the expectations of its projectors. A considerable loss was sustained; so that a part of the company withdrew from the enterprise.

On the 27th September, 1790, this ship set sail on a second voyage; and on the 5th of June, 1791, she again entered the bay of Clioquot. On the 29th August, returning from a northerly cruise, Gray met at that place Captain Kendrick, who, while coming up the coast, had bought of the natives their landed estates, paying them in muskets, iron, copper, and clothing, &c.

In the month of September, 1791, Captain Gray returned to Clioquot for winter quarters, where, in the village of Cleckslocoutsee, about twelve miles from the sea, and six miles southerly of the village Opetsitar, the resident place of the sovereign chief, Wickaninish, he built a fort calling it Fort *Defiance*, which he mounted with four pieces of cannon, and supplied with other munitions of war, placing it under the command of a Mr. Haswell. He likewise at this place built a vessel of forty tons called the *Adventurer*; the keel of which was laid on the 3d of October. In March, 1792, he left this to explore the coast southward.

Proceeding along near the shore he re-entered, on the 7th May, in latitude 46 degrees 50 minutes north, a spacious bay discovered by him in his former voyage, which he now calls *Bulfinch harbor*.

On the 11th of the same month he entered the mouth of a large river; on the 14th sailed up the same fourteen miles, and anchored in a bay on the northerly side of the river, which he called Gray's bay. The river was called *Columbia*, after the name of his ship, and the two capes at its entrance be named *Hancock* and *Adams*. Captain Gray, with the officers and mariners of his vessel, landed on the banks of the river, raised the

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Kendrick

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American flag, and took possession of the country in the name of the United States. He continued in the river until the 21st, examining the country and trading with the natives.

Abstracts from authorities mentioned in this document.—Captain Kendrick was killed on the Sandwich islands in 1793, by the accidental discharge of a cannon. He had passed two winters on these islands, quartering most of the time at the residence of the distinguished Captain Ithu Young, by whom the deeds were often seen.

After Kendrick's death all his papers, including the deeds, together with the vessel, were taken by J. Howell, the clerk, to China.

Howell wrote from Canton, May 11, 1795, informing J. Barrell, Esq., of Boston, concerning the deeds, intending no doubt to retain them till he could draw from the owners the sum of fifty-four dollars, being, as he said, the amount of expenses incurred therefor.

The particulars of the purchase were communicated to certain land agents in London, who in 1796, at the very door of Parliament, and throughout that kingdom, advertised these lands for sale. The advertisements were printed in four different languages, setting forth the whole extent of territory purchased on the northwest coast as comprehending four degrees of latitude, or two hundred and forty miles square. On these advertisements were impressions of both sides of the medals prepared for the Indians, and carried out in the expedition.

Mr. Wardstrom, who wrote and published in London, about the time of the above notice, an excellent book on "True Colonization," speaks with full confidence in this extensive *purchase of lands on the northwest coast by Americans*. He likewise gives in his work impressions of the medals.

Both Meares and Vancouver being at Macao with Kendrick at the same time, and in daily intercourse with him, must have been made acquainted with all the circumstances of these Indian conveyances. Yet neither of them cared to question the validity of the titles; or to dispute the right of American citizens to buy lands, with the consent of Spain, of the Indians on the northwest coast, or to sell the same in the British markets.*

It was probably feared that a public discussion might remind the Government of the United States of her paramount right to extend jurisdiction over the very northern territory which England had just attempted to force from Spain.

It is stated in the testimonies of Gray and Ingraham to the Spanish and English commissioners, while on the northwest coast, that the Indian chief, Maquinnah, in a deed executed to the king of Spain, expressly declared he had sold no lands to any person, excepting to Kendrick. This deed and delaration made to Senor Quadra, an officer in the service of his Catholic Majesty, fully allowed the purchases made by the Americans in a territory first discovered, and rightfully claimed by Spain.

Maquinnah's deed to the king of Spain was witnessed by Mr. Crowell and Captain Magee, of the ship Margaret.

Gray and Ingraham in their statement to Quadra and Vancovert testify not only of the deed, but of the conversation had with Maquinnah and other chiefs.

* Vancouver, in his 2d vol., p. 345, speaks of Kendrick's purchase of land on the northwest coast.

† See Ingraham's Journal in the State Department.

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Affidavits.

I, Ebenezer Dorr, of Roxbury, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, aged seventy-six years, on oath depose and say, that on the 17th September, in the year 1790, I left Boston as supercargo in the brig Hope, commanded by Captain Joseph Ingraham, John Cruft being the chief officer, and entered Clicoquot harbor on the northwest coast on the 23d July, 1791, as appears by my private Journal. In the beginning of September in the year 1791, we left the coast for China, and arrived at Macao early in the year 1792. The brig Lady Washington, commanded by Captain John Kendrick, was laying in Lark's Bay, near Macao.

I had a personal and intimate acquaintance with Captain Kendrick, and while in Lark's Bay was frequently on board his vessel. In some of my visits, I recollect to have seen and inspected and read several deeds executed by Indians on the northwest coast to Captain John Kendrick. I believe that the names of Maquinnah and Wickaninish were affixed to some of the deeds, and there were other names and there were crosses. I recollect that muskets and clothing and copper and knives and chisels, and many other articles, were named in the deeds as having been paid as the consideration of said deeds. I heard Kendrick remark that he had on board one thousand prime otter skins; he told me he had other furs of different qualities, and also that he had some beaver. I had considerable conversation with him from time to time, relative to the disposition of this property for the benefit of the owners, but I declined having any thing to do with it. In my second voyage, which was in the years 1795 and 1796, I was at Macao, and it was the current report at that time, that an Englishman by the name of Howell, after the accidental death of Captain John Kendrick at the Sandwich Islands, took possession of the Lady Washington, her papers and cargo, and proceeded with them to Macao. The vessel was afterward cast away in the Straits of Malacca, while under command of said Howell. It is not known what disposition was made of the cargo.

I recollect Captain Kendrick's speaking to me, of a certain deed of a tract of land, being in a square, taken of the Indians by Kendrick for the owners of the vessels Columbia and Washington, and I recollect his telling me what a fine tract it was, that a pile of stones was raised up, and trees marked near the head of navigation of a river, and that one side of said square extended eight days' journey from that point down the river, and that the square was bounded eight days' journey on each side, one side of which was a river. I cannot positively say, but believe I have seen this deed. It was generally understood, when I was at Macao the second voyage, that this and the other deeds were in the possession of Howell.

EBENEZER DORR.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, } ss.
Norfolk county,

Then personally appeared Ebenezer Dorr, abovementioned, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing statement, by him signed, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, before me.

JOHN J. CLARK,
Justice of the Peace.

ROXBURY, November 16, 1839.

I, John Cruft, of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, aged seventy-one years, on oath depose and say, that in September of the year 1790, I sailed as chief officer in the brig Hope, commanded by Captain Joseph Ingraham, on a trading voyage to the northwest coast, where she arrived in the latter part of June, 1791. We left the northwest coast in October or November following, for the Sandwich islands. Thence we sailed for Macao, where we arrived sometime in January, 1792, to the best of my recollection, and found Captain John Kendrick in the brig Lady Washington, laying in Lark's Bay, about five leagues from Macao. After being about a month and a half in the bay, I went aboard Kendrick's vessel, the Lady Washington, as chief officer, where I continued about seven months. While on board the Lady Washington, I saw a number of deeds, executed by Indians on the northwest coast, to Captain John Kendrick. I remember the names of Maquinnah and Wickaninish to some of the deeds, and there were several other names; and I recollect crosses or marks opposite to the names. I recollect the names and was personally acquainted with several of the witnesses of the deeds, to wit:—John Williams, chief officer of the Lady Washington; John Redman the second officer; John Stoddart, Captain's clerk; William Bowell, the third officer; Thomas Foster, carpenter; John Barber, the blacksmith; James Crawford, gunner; William Bowles, sailmaker; (said Bowles afterward married my sister;) Robert Green, cooper; and John Porter, carpenter's mate. I had the deeds in my own hand several times. I read the deeds, and recollect the consideration named in the deeds consisted of muskets, cloth, and articles of trade.

JOHN CRUFT.

Witness:

M. CRUFT.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, } ss.
Suffolk county,

Then personally appeared the abovenamed John Cruft, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him signed is true, before me.

NOVEMBER 18, 1839.

G. S. BULFINCH,
Justice of the Peace.

Boston, October 30, 1838.

Samuel Yendell, of the city of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, aged sixty-nine years, does on oath, testify and declare, that, in the years of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, I was on board the ship Columbia, Captain Robert Gray, in a voyage to the northwest coast. While at Clioquot, on that coast, in the village Wickaninish, I heard it often said, that the Indian chief Wickaninish had sold to Captain John Kendrick his territory.

It was a current report that said Kendrick had paid said Wickaninish, in guns, clothing, copper, (these are all the things I recollect,) for the lands purchased as aforesaid.

Also, I testify that, in May, 1792, I was with Captain Robert Gray, in the ship Columbia, at which time said ship entered the Columbia river.

SAMUEL YENDELL.

Witness to signature:

CHARLES A. YENDELL.

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
Suffolk county, } ss.

Sworn to, by the said Samuel Yendell, before me.

S. E. SEWALL, *Justice of the Peace.*

NOVEMBER 1, 1838.

Boston, October 30, 1838.

James Tremere, of the city of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, aged seventy-seven years, does on oath, testify and declare, that in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, I was on board the ship Jefferson, Captain Roberts, which sailed from Boston, in November of that year, on a voyage to the northwest coast of America, and that while in Nootka sound, I saw there the sloop Washington, commanded by John Kendrick, and that I went on board the said Washington, and recollect that, while I was on board, I saw on the deck of said sloop, the Indian chief Maquinnah, and other chiefs, making sale of lands to the said Captain John Kendrick. I likewise saw Maquinnah go up to the masthead, and point to distant parts of the territory, apparently with the intention of giving possession, and he did give possession. The aforesaid sale of territory was made in the year 1791, as near as I can recollect. The Spaniards had left Nootka sound, about two months before this sale; the fort which the Spaniards had built, had the appearance of having mounted twenty guns, which a 74-gun ship belonging to the Spaniards carried away.

JAMES TREMERE, his x mark.

Witness : B. B. TREMERE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
Suffolk county, } ss.

Sworn to, by the said James Tremere, before me.

S. E. SEWALL, *Justice of the Peace.*

NOVEMBER 1, 1838.

Certificate of John Young, Esq.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, the subscriber, in the year 1789, commenced a residence on the Sandwich island. Afterward, in Kearakeku, on the island of Hawaii, I became acquainted with Captain John Kendrick, who commanded the schooner Washington, from Boston, Massachusetts, he having passed several winters at the above island. I heard Captain Kendrick often speak of the purchases of lands which, he said, he had made from Indian chiefs on the northwest coast. I frequently saw deeds in his possession, signed by chiefs who, at that time, lived at and south of Nootka sound, and witnessed by men, belonging to his vessel, of whom I had some knowledge. Among the chiefs whose marks were made to the deeds, I distinctly recollect the names of Maquinnah and Wickaninish.

I had much intimate acquaintance with Captain Kendrick, and believed him to be a man of strict veracity. I had no reason to doubt his having made the above purchases, and his having paid, as he represented, a consideration at that time, satisfactory to the chiefs who had given the deeds.

JOHN YOUNG.

TOWAHAI, HAWAII, June 26, 1835.

Signed in the presence of—

HENRY A. PIERCE, *Boston, Massachusetts.*

HALL J. KELLEY.

The following are extracts from letters of J. Howell, clerk, to Captain Kendrick, addressed, after Kendrick's death, to Joseph Barrell, Esq.

CANTON, May 11, 1795.—The deeds of the lands purchased on the northwest coast, are in my possession. I shall leave them here, to be forwarded by the first vessel of the season for Boston. Should you have an opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of this letter, or wish to give me any directions concerning the subject, you had better direct to me, to the care of James M. Bosma, Esq., of the Dutch Company, Canton or Macao.

MACAO, December 23, 1796.—Your deeds are registered here by a notary public. Triplicates are made. The originals are now transmitted, and the authenticated copies shall follow by subsequent conveyances. I shall then draw on you for fifty-four dollars, being the amount of expenses incurred therefor.

December 6, 1797, (on the same sheet.)—Mr. Davis, the bearer of this letter, will inform you, that by the miscarriage of a letter, the papers mentioned on the other side, were not brought here, and, therefore, cannot be forwarded until the next opportunity.

MANILLA, May 28, 1798.—I have not been in Canton since I wrote you last January was a twelve-month; but as I am in daily expectation of my papers, and among them the deeds of the lands on the northwest coast, you shall certainly have them transmitted.

FORT INDEPENDENCE,
Island of King-Kong, March 1, 1793.

SIR: I have the honor of enclosing to you the copies of several deeds, by which tracts of land, therein described, situated on islands on the northwest coast of America, have been conveyed to me and my heirs for ever, by the resident chiefs of those districts, who, I presume, were the only just proprietors thereof. I know not what measures are necessary to be taken to secure the *property* of these purchases to me, and the *government thereof* to the *United States*; but it cannot be amiss to transmit them to you, to remain in the office of the Department of State. My claim to these territories has been allowed by the Spanish crown, for the purchases I made at Nootka were expressly excepted in a deed of conveyance of the lands adjacent to and surrounding Nootka sound, executed in September last to El Senor Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, on behalf of his Catholic Majesty, by Maquinah, and the other chiefs of his tribe, to whom those lands belonged.

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When I made these purchases, I did it under an impression that it would receive the sanction of the United States, and that, should an act of the Legislature be necessary to secure them to me, I should find no difficulty in obtaining it. The future commercial advantages which may arise from the fur trade, besides many other branches, which are daily opening to the views of those who visit the northwest American coast, may perhaps render a settlement there worthy the attention of some associated company under the protection of Government. Should this be the case, the possession of lands previously and so fairly acquired, would much assist the carrying the plan into effect. Many good purposes may be effected by the Union having possessions on the coast, which I shall not presume, sir, to point out to you; and the benefits which have accrued to individuals by similar purchases to those I have made, in our own States, are too well known, to need a remark.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN KENDRICK.

HON. THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Secretary of State.

THE DESCRIPTIVE PARTS OF THE DEEDS.

Deed to John Kendrick, July 20, 1791.

A certain harbor in said Nootka sound, called *Chastactoos*, in which the brigantine *Lady Washington* lay at anchor on the 20th July, 1791, with all the land, rivers, creeks, harbors, islands, &c., within nine miles north, east, west, and south of said harbor, with all the produce of both sea and land appertaining thereto: Only the said J. Kendrick does grant and allow the said Maquinnah to live and fish on the said territory as usual. The abovenamed territory known by the Indian name *Chastactoos*, but now by the name of *Safe Retreat Harbor*.

MAQUINNAH,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
WARCLASMAN,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
HANNOPEE,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
CLOPHANANISH,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
TOOTOCHEETTICUS,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
CLACKOEENER,	his x mark.	[L. S.]

Witnesses.—John Williams, John Redman, Wm. Bowell, Jno. Stoddart, Thos. Foster, John Barber, James Crawford Charles Pynn, Florence McCarty, Wm. Bowles, Jno. Maud, jr., Robert Green, Jno. Porter.

A true copy from the original deed.

Attest:

J. HOWELL.

Deed to the same, August 5, 1791.

A certain harbor in said Ahasset, called by the natives *Chenerkintan*, in which the brig *Lady Washington* lay at anchor, Aug. 5, 1791, which is situated in latitude $49^{\circ} 50'$ north and longitude $127^{\circ} 8'$ west on the north side of the sound Ahasset, being a territorial distance of eighteen

miles square, of which the harbor of Chenerkintan is the centre, with all the lands, minerals, &c., (as in former deed.)

NORY-YOUK,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
APPULS,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
KISSULES,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
{ HAW-WIL-T-PARSUM,	his x mark.	[L. S.]

Signed by NORY-YOUK, for his son.

Witnesses as before.

Deed to the same, August 5, 1791.

A certain harbor in New Chattel, called by the natives *Hoot-see-ess*, but now called Port Montgomery, in which the brig Lady Washington lay at anchor, August 2, 1791, and is situated in latitude $49^{\circ} 46'$ north, and longitude $127^{\circ} 2'$ west, on the south side of the sound of Ahasset, now called Massachusetts sound, being a territorial distance of eighteen miles square, of which the harbor of Hoot-see-ess, alias Port Montgomery, is the centre; with all the lands, &c.

TARASSON,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
{ WASCALIMMIS,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
{ Signed by TARASSON,	for his first son.	
QUATAN,	her x mark.	[L. S.]
{ CLAKISHUPPA,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
{ Signed by TARASSON,	for his second son.	

Witnesses as above.

Deed to John Kendrick, August 6, 1791.

The head of Nootka sound, called by the natives *Tashees*, being a territorial distance on an east and west line from the mouth of the straits which lead to Ahasset sound, now called Massachusetts sound, with the land nine miles round said *Tashees*, together with all mines, &c.

CAARSHUCORNOOK,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
HANNOPEE.		

Witnesses as above.

Deed to the same, August 11, 1791.

A territorial distance of eighteen miles north, eighteen miles south, eighteen miles east, and eighteen miles west, of the village called by the natives *Opisitar*, which village is to be the centre of the said territorial distance, with all the lands, &c.; *Opisitar* being in latitude $49^{\circ} 10'$, longitude $126^{\circ} 2'$. The above territory known by the name of *Clyoquot*.

WICKANINISH,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
TOOFISCOZETTLE,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
YEASSLUAR,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
TOOTOOCHEETTICUS,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
YEKGLIN,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
HYCREGUIS.	his x mark.	[L. S.]

Witnessed and certified as above, in first deed.

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When this Document was brought
into the House for distribution, a
copy was given to the British Minister,
he perused it for a moment, and
rushed hastily to the chair of Amer-
icance and expressed his surprise
of there being such a claim by
American Editors to lands in
Oregon, and so much evidence
supporting it, Mr Lawrence himself
related to me this circumstance.

The Hudson Bay Company's friends
in the House, as I was told, seemed
to be much alarmed at the
publicly being given to the claim.

In the session of that session
nearly every copy of the document
was taken from the Document-
Rooms, save one in each, with a
hope of suppressing any further
knowledge thereof.

It was the bloody purpose of the
Company, its Agents, and Meetings, to
crush the author of these Documents in
order to crush the claim.

Concerning the fund of \$800,000—
and the distribution of the same. See

Narrative of Events & Difficulties
p. 15.

In regard to Kendrick's letter &
including the Indian Deeds, to
Mr. Jefferson Secretary of the
United States. The "Narrative of
Events and Difficulties" pages given
in the Index, by the reference
claim of American Citizens.

Kendrick

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49° 50' N
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46' being
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18 miles
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Kendrick
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bounded
northern

Kendrick's Territory, situate in and about Nootka sound, and Clyquot, &c.

The first, 18 miles square. The harbor of *Chastactoos* being the centre.

The second, 18 miles square. The harbor of *Chenerkintan*, latitude $49^{\circ} 50'$ being the centre.

The third, 18 miles square. The harbor of *Hoot-see-ess*, latitude $49^{\circ} 46'$ being the centre.

The fourth, all the lands encompassed by a circle whose diameter is 18 miles. The village of *Tashres* being the centre.

The fifth, 36 miles square. The village *Opisitar* being the centre.

The company's territory embraced all *Quadra's* island not sold to Kendrick, or the king of Spain, and likewise the possessions of *Tatootche* and other chiefs on the coast, extending as far south as the 47th parallel of latitude. These lands, embracing about four degrees of latitude, are bounded on the east by the whole extent of the westerly shores of the northern and southern arms of De Fuca straits.

